

BLAST'S LIBYA POSITIONS

Gunboat "Waddles Like Duck"
But Hits Hard At Axis Forces

By LARRY ALLEN
A BOARD GUNBOAT APHIS, WITH THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, Aug. 18.—(AP)—The flat-bottomed 625-ton gunboat which waddles like a duck through the coastal waters off Libya and Egypt is adding new chapters to the glorious saga of "the little big three" which made life miserable for Axis forces.

The Aphis, like her former companions—the 8,000-ton monitor "Teror" and the famed gunboat "Laybardi"—has pumped its many shells into Nazi and fascist positions from Tobruk eastward to Sidr Barani, that she has worn out two sets of six-inch guns.

After 27 years' service, first along the Danube in the last war and another brief later of 12 years in the Yangtze river in China, the little Aphis is in top fighting trim. It is bristling with six-inch and three-inch guns and with batteries of machine guns.

READY FOR ANYTHING

The Aphis is always ready for anything. It can even take the sweeping and carrier depth charges to cope with submarines.

During the last war, the Aphis was like a duck in the water. She was a panacea on the sea, takes only a five-foot draught and can push her speed up to 14 knots. She is one of the most widely camouflaged ships in the British fleet—she is funny, too, at, but terrible, in action.

Admiral Cunningham, until recently the commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet, once told me that when a book is written about the Mediterranean war it should be centered about the Aphis and Laybardi. He thinks that they have done in this war what the imagination of a Joseph Conrad.

This is a sample of what this ship, which looks like a duck, can do.

During one bombardment of Bardia last year the Aphis, ignoring powerful enemy coastal batteries perched atop cliffs, glided close inshore taking shots at every enemy ship that could be seen. The enemy could not depress their guns low enough from the cliff tops to hit her. The Aphis was close enough inshore that the only weapons the enemy could use on her were machine guns.

SANK FIVE SHIPS

She sank five enemy ships by turning tail out of the harbor. Her skipper was decorated with a D.S.O. for that feat. In another venture she was caught amid a heavy storm and carried far off her course. But she came through and made Port Said, although heavily battered and half filled with water. This year her principal job has been to bombard Tobruk under the command of Admiral and Royal L. Cmdr. Frank Bisset of Albion.

The Aphis has sunk thousands of rounds of high explosive shells in bombardments she has staged in company with the Teror and Laybardi, both of the latter having been sunk in the summer of 1941.

The Laybardi was attacked by 47 Stukas in Tobruk harbor on May 12, 1941. Struck by two heavy bombs and burning fiercely, she slipped slowly under

water, but firing every gun as long as her muzzles remained above the surface.

"LITTLE WARS"

The Teror won a reputation as the fleet's "Little Wars" for she carried 15-inch guns in addition to her other armament. When the Teror went to work the Axis forces ashore thought that battle ships were in action.

I made several trips aboard the Teror before the Stukas finished her career. And never shall I forget that the concussion from her 15-inch guns was so terrific my body seemed as if it were being flung up like an accordion.

The blasts from the hull bombs (called the Terror smashes) off Libya. She took the death blow in June, 1941. The shells poured into Axis lines in Libya by the Teror. Laybardi and Aphis was approximately 3,000 tons last year.

By Mrs. Tarrant Guernsey

IT WAS A
NAZI PRISONER

Mrs. Tarrant Guernsey, Vancouver woman taken prisoner by the Germans when a sea raider sank the Egyptian liner Zamzam in the South Atlantic in 1941, but not the sinking of the liner, but her voyage on a prison ship and consequent "tour" through German prisons and an internment camp, Berlin, to be returned to her home, the story she tells of her ordeal, as related to the author, while accepting repatriation.—EDITOR.

CHAPTER TWELVE

New shoes couldn't be bought unless old ones could be proved unendurable—a case of very general complaint. That Berlin women were shoe-conscious was pretty obvious. I boarded a moving street car one morning and a woman on the rear platform told me that she was strictly "verbote," but smiled as she said it. Then, looking at my feet (which had been not too happily pounding the Berlin pavements in a pair of shoes originally intended for African golf courses), she asked me: "Where did you get those beautiful shoes?" When I told her "Canadians," her smile vanished and she looked very wistful indeed as she said "Oh—Canada—that must be a wonderful country—plenty of everything!"

HOPELESS ATTITUDE

What I can't have, I can do without—I've learned. That was part of the clothing problem simplified. Another angle, our social life (at any rate, after the Americans left) was not so extensive as it made very heavy demands on our wardrobe. The Americans naturally had their own private stores and could entertain us (three of us had suits every Friday evening for dinner and a bath). Those living on the street in the German rationed could not, except with difficulty.

"Still, we did get about some extent. Being outcasts or ex-patriates ourselves, our friends were largely of the same order: dual nationalities, mongrels and the Jews. But we met others of pure German stock, in one way and another.

And the attitude, almost without exception, was that of hopelessness: they don't want to win the war, under the present order of things—and I suppose they couldn't help it.

Since all these ships were originally built for river work only, they had quite a problem to face when ordered from China to proceed to the Pacific and Indian oceans to join the fight in the Mediterranean.

MADE SEAWORTHY

They made themselves seaworthy for such a strenuous voyage in the following fashion: Computers forward and aft were shored and temporary masts were rigged up around the battery deck. An extra water tank and two sampans were placed all on the upper deck. All the six-inch guns were lashed and a five-inch breakwater was erected before the forecast gun to block the big waves coming over. The three ships reached Malta and Alexandria in six months.

With that kind of resourcefulness the little Aphis probably will produce many more stirring adventures in months to come.

Well Labelled



Robe of coat and suit labels, worn by Mrs. K. H. Hallett, on display at New York civil service workers' hobby show.

Prairies Seek
Permission For
Wheat Gristing

WINNIPEG, Aug. 18.—(CP)—A delegation representing various flour millers' and farmers' associations of the prairie provinces yesterday presented to the Canadian Wheat Board a brief urging amendment to the board's regulations to permit gristing of wheat for farm family use apart from the delivery quota.

The board is faced with a storage problem created by a large grain carry-over and a heavy new crop. As in the past two years, it has announced an initial delivery quota of five bushels per seeded acre, with the wheat which can be delivered by farmers to country elevators.

The delegation's brief, taken under consideration by the board, argues that rural populations of the prairie provinces are being forced to return to the farm and is stored there. It claimed that rural populations are being forced to return to the farm and is stored there. It claimed that rural populations are being forced to return to the farm and is stored there.

The brief states the wheat board recognized the need to move wheat for family gristing in the past two years and asks that policy be continued. The brief claimed to represent opinions of the Flour Millers' Associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section; the Alberta Farmers' Union; the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture; and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited.

ALBERTA DELEGATES

Delegates from the Alberta Flour Millers' Association were W. J. Brown, Vegreville, president; F. W. Weder, Vinna, secretary; and W. R. Weder, Vermilion, director. Other delegates were Charles H. Puckering, Moose Jaw, Sask., president of the Saskatchewan Flour Millers' Association; W. J. McClellan, Aqueduct, Sask., Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited; Frank Elston, Saskatchewan; and W. R. Weder, Vermilion, president of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture.

Hispanic dam, the highest overflow dam in eastern United States. It is located near Murphy, S.C.

DANGER UNREALIZED
Pacts, Anti-War Teaching
Hampering Canada's Effort
Newsman Informs Institute

LAKE COUCHINGHAM, Ont., Aug. 18.—(CP)—Percy J. Philip, Ottawa correspondent for the New York Times, last night told the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs here that Canada at war has been hampered by the Ogdensburg and Hyde Park agreements, by 20 years of anti-war teaching and by the initial failure to grasp the extent of the danger threatening the world.

Mr. Philip, who was in France when the Ogdensburg agreement was made, said Vichy seized it as a propaganda weapon.

Laval pointed out to me that Canada has rushed to the aid of Britain without realizing it was argued that the great days of the British Empire were over and the children giving their own road," he said.

"BOUGHT PROTECTION" It seemed curiously parallel to a hunt for cover, he continued, "in the fact of danger when it seemed not impossible that Britain would be beaten like France. One of the first reactions of your government was to seek protection."

Although the Ogdensburg agreement paved the way for lease-lend, Hyde Park and other things, it effect on the Canadian people.

The Ogdensburg agreement served to weaken the Canadian people. Mr. Philip, and "they went right back into the comfortable condition in which they had been lulled by the fall of France. It soothed and served and solved to its place a public which had been unprepared to face a full-scale war of the whole war movement."

Mr. Philip contended two popular phrases—"Aid to Britain" and "Canada's war effort."

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Meat Rationing
May Be Started
In States Soon

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—(AP)—Meat may be rationed to assure a fair distribution of a short supply in the United States, a government official reported yesterday.

But the American people, he added, must be asked to observe meatless days before any rationing system would be put into operation.

Mr. F. Hendrickson, administrator of the agricultural marketing board in Washington, asserted that along those lines should be taken because a 3,000,000,000-pound shortage of meat for civilian consumption would develop in the months ahead.

OUTLOOK FOR YEAR

He told members of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers that the statistical outlook for the year which began July 1, 1942, was this:

The bumper livestock crop is expected to yield 21,700,000,000 pounds of meat compared with an average of 17,800,000,000 for the 1937-41 period. But the United States will ship about 2,200,000,000 pounds to Russia and Britain to supply troops now fighting and who will be in the country when the second front opens.

American armies and their allies will require approximately 25 per cent of the federally inspected meat produced in the United States.

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Train Runs Over
Sleeping Driver:
He Sleeps On
Berlin Train

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—(AP)—Fred Parsons, 65-year-old Berlin train driver, was killed Sunday when he fell from the rails of the railroad track here and was run over by a locomotive. The driver had been sleeping on the train.

That would be sufficient under normal conditions. But, with the national income at a high level, civilians will need to buy 14,000,000 pounds of meat. The result: A shortage of 3,000,000,000 pounds.

Hendrickson said three things should be done:

"1. We need to keep livestock production at a high level.

"2. We need price ceilings on wholesale and retail meat prices to avoid inflation.

"3. We need some system—perhaps rationing, meatless days, a combination of the two, or something else—to assure equitable distribution of what will be a short supply of meat."

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Treat yourself to
a better cigarette!

W. D. & H. O. WILLS'

W.D. & H.O. WILLS'
Tobacco
Flake

CORK TIP CIGARETTES

ALSO PLAIN ENDS

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THIS IS ONE WAY TO
LOOK AFTER YOUR TIRES



But the best way
is to use the

DUNLOP

Edmonton Bulletin

Founded in 1880 by Hon. Frank Oliver
Published every afternoon except Sunday by
the Alberta Free Press Limited, 215, Bulletin
Building, 861 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton,
Alberta, Canada.

CHARLES S. CAMPBELL,
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republication of all news dispatches received
by it or to The Associated Press in this paper, and
also the local news of Edmonton. The right of
republication of special dispatches herein are
also reserved.

A Call To Total War

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, national
leader of the Conservative party, has the
opinion of almost all thinking
patriotic Canadians behind him when he
calls for a "master plan for manpower
spread over the whole nation, not
favoritism, not sectionalism and no racial-
ism".

What Mr. Meighen demands is total
war, with the responsibilities of total
war devolving upon every man, woman and
child in the Dominion.

That is the only intelligent and possible
means of attaining maximum war ef-
ficiency. It is the only road to victory.

It is ludicrous to speak of trying to
meet the total war of the Axis with the
means of our present system, which are de-
pendent upon the fight and the production
strength upon the whims and prejudices of
individuals or upon the tender sensibilities
of self-interest. As Mr. Meighen forcefully
points out, it is totally inadequate to the task
before us because voluntarism is the
symbol of individualism which is the ideal
of peace-time but not of war. It is not
individuals that are at war, but the state.
Therefore, for purposes of the individual must
surrender itself to the state.

Mr. Meighen condemns that isolation-
ism, he says, "is the parent of our
calamities in Europe, in America and in
Canada".

And truly, what is more tragically
absurd than to be required to stand in the
midst of a struggle for survival to ponder
the historical demerits of minor wars
which have not the sense to see that the
loss of the war would mean their utter de-
struction?

It is a hard thing to ask a free people,

any free people, to surrender their in-
dividuality and what they consider their
democratic rights and privileges and play
themselves entirely at the disposal of the
state.

But they must remember, as we all
must remember, that all this individuality
and all these rights and privileges are
out of the kind of state we are seeking to
preserve. They must remember that unless
they lend their liberty and their property
choice to the state during this
emergency, those liberties and rights will
be gone forever.

We must temporarily sacrifice a part
of our liberty and our individuality in
order to preserve all of it.

Special privileges, specialism, and racial-
ism are two pitifully small to be
permitted to interfere in the slightest de-
gree with the fullest use of force.

Three menaces, if we permit them to be
permitted to retard the national unity, can do
us more harm than all the legions of
Adolf Hitler.

All the time has come for total war
and all that total war means. The time has
come for an all-out effort, which means
living soul in the country, of whatever
nationality, creed or opinion, must hold
himself or herself completely at the service
of the state.

That is the only way we can survive.

Park Conveniences

Numerous complaints have been made
about the inadequacy and poor condition
of the sanitary conveniences in some of
our Edmonton parks.

If half the facts recited in these com-
plaints are true, the time has very defi-
nitely arrived when something must be
done about it.

The provision of adequate sanitary
conveniences and their maintenance in
good, hygienic order is not an expensive
item. But it is something that is quite im-
portant in the recreational life of the
community.

It may not be quite true that "clean-
liness is next to godliness." But it is quite
true that cleanliness is one of the prime
factors in civilized living and certainly in
self-respect and public morale which, now
as at all times, cannot be permitted to deter-
iorate.

Raids Bring Revenge

Commando raids are spectacular, and
have their use, but perhaps they are not
"war". This seems to be the opinion of
Prof. Andre Philp, who has just returned
from France to join De Gaulle forces in
Britain. He warns that "if an affair like
Nasrour, when the people fought alongside
the Commandos, were repeated two or three
times, the slaughter by the Germans will
break the people's spirit."

Because some men took part in it
from a terrible vengeance was taken
from residents of the district by
the gauleiters. That still more savage
slaughter would follow after the war
of the kind is to be expected. The very
anxiety of French men and women to
strike a blow for their own liberation
is thus a handicap to the Commandos for
a raid is certain to produce an aftermath
of slaughter when the raiders have gone.

What seems to have been forgotten is
that the alien masters of France are not
governed by any considerations of either
justice or policy. They murder, fine and

imprison without taking trouble to make
the punishment fit the crime; and with no
thought of trying to ingratiate themselves
with the people. They probably would
occasionally show such as St. Nazaire, be-
cause it gives them an excuse to kill, rob
and terrorize.

The only kind of an invasion of the
continent that would not positively injure
the anti-Nazi population is an invasion in
force, by an army large enough to pro-
tect the lives of the people. It is a
rallying place where they could get
arms and join in an organized attempt to
oust the tyrants.

Wartime Housing Limited, a Govern-
ment organization, has let contracts for
more than 12,000 houses to be built in
nearly fifty crowded centres throughout
the Dominion. It is to be hoped the enter-
prise is directed by men who can see
beyond the war and make a reasonable
guess as to where houses can be built
which will be useful when peace returns.
A good many of the centres are in places
which were relatively small when the war
broke out and are bound to lose population
rapidly when it ends.

Should munitions production in India
be crippled by a general strike, the follow-
ing are some calculations which would be
of interest to the Dominion. In an
assembly plant where United States trucks
are built for Russia, an airplane assembly
plant, which supplies planes to China.
Cobbling plants turning out one million
pairs of army boots per year. Gandhi's
concern for Russia and China has figured
prominently in his pronouncements. It
doesn't seem to figure anywhere else.

Looking Backward

From The Bulletin Files

1892—50 Years Ago

In the matches on Tuesday the Edmonton
baseball team beat their visitors from Calgary,
the Calgary cricketers beat the home team. In
the evening the visitors were entertained at a supper
at the Calgary Hotel. The Edmonton team
was relatively small when the war broke
out and are bound to lose population
rapidly when it ends.

The steamer Minnow arrived at Edmonton this
week on route to winter quarters up the river.
The Minnow is a 100-ton steamer, built at
Strathcona to Clover Bar, released on the road
allegedly, instead of following the former route
from the City of New Orleans. The Minnow
has turned out \$200,000 worth of gold.

A prisoner in jail at Glasgow, Scotland, re-
cently said that he had been in the hands of
Lord Leith in 1878, and the murder of Lord
Morton in 1880.

It is said that 300,000 pounds of butter in
North America is used for soap every year, being
too poor for consumption.

1902—40 Years Ago

Superintendent Joseph Howe in command of
the R.N.W.M. had suddenly returned. Sup. Howe
came from Saint John, N.B., and had served as
an officer in the R.N.W.M. for many years. He was
present at the battle of Duck Lake in 1885 and was
major in the Mounted Division of the second con-
flict.

King Edward received the Hon. General Botha,
Delaire and DeWet on board the Royal yacht.

The 14th annual meeting of the coal strike has
closed and 37,000 miners are still idle.

The gridding of Canadian land in Minne-
apolis has proved a success and there is a prospect
of a steady demand in that quarter.

1912—30 Years Ago

Despite the handicap of three wet days out of
four, the R.N.W.M. had a new attendance re-
cord of 2,500 paid up members in the R.N.W.M.
Los Angeles: Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago
lawyer, was indicted for sedition in the R.N.W.M.
bribed a prospective juror in the McManis case.

President Taft was interviewed by the G.P.P. line with complete
confidence.

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Democratic People Wage A Fight Against Slavery

The following address by the
President of the United
States is of such unusual
importance that it is
here made available in full.
It was delivered at the
White House, Washington,
D.C., on August 14, 1942.

By HON. HENRY A. WALLACE
We, who in a formal or an in-
formal way represent most of the
free peoples of the world, are met
here tonight in the White House to
discuss the rights of the
millions in all the nations who have
freedom in their souls.

To my mind, this meeting has
just one purpose—to let those mil-
lions in other countries know that
the United States stands with them.
200,000 men, women, and children
are in this war to the finish.
Our American people are after
resolved to go on until they have
secured the freedom and peace we
desire, a complete victory, and
with it a new day for the
freedom of the world.

As we begin the first stages of
this fight to the death between the
world and the forces of slavery, it
is worth while to refresh our
minds about the kind of freedom
for the common man.

The idea of freedom—the free-
dom to live as we choose—is a
knowledge and love so well derived
from the Bible, it is a part of
the human mind, and it is the
basis of the dignity of the
individual.

Freedom is the only truly
just expression of Christianity.
The prophets of the Old Testament
were the first to preach social
justice.

But that which was preached by the
prophets many centuries before
Christ was given a new meaning
and a new political expression
when our Nation was formed as a
Federal Union a century and a half
ago. Even then the march of the
common man was the march of
freedom.

Most of them did not yet know
how to read and write.
There were no public schools to
which all children could go.
They were not free to work as
they pleased, and they were not
free until they have plenty to eat
and time and ability to read and
think.

And then the march of the
common man was the march of
freedom. The march of the
common man was the march of
freedom. The march of the
common man was the march of
freedom.

They have learned and are still
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when once let out of his bottle,
refuses to obey anyone's commands.
As long as his spirit holds, he de-
fies God himself, and Satan is turned
loose upon the world.

But the world is not the Nazi
revolution. Satan now is trying to
lead the common man of the whole
world back into slavery and dark-
ness. For the stark truth is that
the devil is now the religion of dark-
ness.

So also is the doctrine that one
man is superior to another.

These "four freedoms" are the
very core of the revolution for
which the United Nations have
taken their stand.

We who live in the United States
may think there is nothing very
revolutionary about freedom of re-
ligion, freedom of expression and
freedom from the fear of secret
police.

But when we begin to think
about the significance of freedom
from want for the average man,
then we know that the revolution
is not a distant dream. It has been
completed, either here or there,
in the United States or in any other
land where the people have been
freed from want.

And now we move forward to
realizing the "four freedoms" of
this people's revolution. It is
the duty of every citizen to do his
part.

It is my belief that every
freedom, every right, every privi-
lege is based upon the duty of
every citizen to do his part.

The four duties of the people's
revolution, as I see them, are:
1. The duty to produce to the
limit of one's power.

2. The duty to transport as
rapidly as possible to the field
of battle.

3. The duty to fight with all the
strength of one's body and mind.

4. The duty to build a peace-
ful world.

The fourth duty, that which in-
spires the other three.
We failed in our duty after World
War No. 1. We did not know how
to go about it to build an endur-
ing world peace.

We did not have the nerve to
transport to the line of battle
the men, the material, the money,
the spirit, the soul of the people.

We did not build a peace treaty
on the foundation of the people's
revolution.

We did not strike wholeheartedly
at the heart of the enemy. We
could not be freed from want for
all the peoples.

We did not have the very errors we
learned much, and after this war
we shall have learned much more.
Our knowledge in building a world
which is economically, politically
and socially free.

Modern science, which is a by-
product and an essential part of
the people's revolution, has made
technological progress to see that
the people of the world are free
to get enough to eat.

Half in fun and half seriously
I said the other day to Madame
Mussolini, "The object of this war
is to make sure that everybody in
the world has the privilege of
getting enough to eat."

She replied: "Yes, even half a
pound."

The peace must be a better
peace than the one we have now.

Let me give you a few simple
facts by way of illustration. Every
man, woman and child in the world
has the right to have enough to eat.
The streets are not a place of
filth and poverty.

A few weeks ago I walked
about in the streets of Paris. I
saw only a few people and only a
few of them are being used just
as cannon fodder.

Another fact you may have
heard of the spacious old country
houses of the wealthy class. They
are being used as barracks. They
are being commandeered by the gov-
ernment for the army or the air
force or for some other govern-
ment service.

And then there is the money
question. I think that has been
settled. The money question is
settled. A working man with a
family of four can live on \$3.65
a week if he has a wife and
two children; if he is a bachelor
he can live on \$2.65 a week. A
man with a family of four can
live on \$3.65 a week if he has a
wife and two children; if he is a
bachelor he can live on \$2.65 a
week.

And what will Britain be like
when it is all over? I am told that
the British people will be able to
live in a better way than they
have ever lived before. The British
people will be able to live in a
better way than they have ever
lived before.

Hitler stages out into the open in
the United States, in Latin Amer-
ica, and in India. He will destroy
their influence.

No Laval, no Mussolini will be
left behind. The people in their
millennium and revolutionary march
toward freedom have earth the dig-
nity that is in every human soul.

Some have spoken of the
"American Revolution." I say that
the century on which we are enter-
ing will come out of this war—
and must be the century of the
common man.

Perhaps it will be America's
opportunity to suggest the new
man and duties by which the com-
mon man must live. Everywhere
there is a new day for the
common man.

Everywhere the common man
must learn to increase his pro-
ductivity so that he and his
family can live better.

No nation will have the God-
given right to exploit other nations.
Other nations will have the privi-
lege to help the common man.

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standard of living for the common
man, not merely in the United
States and England but also in
Russia, China, India, Latin
America—not merely in the United
States but also in Germany and
Italy and Japan.

Some have spoken of the
"American Revolution." I say that
the century on which we are enter-
ing will come out of this war—
and must be the century of the
common man.

Perhaps it will be America's
opportunity to suggest the new
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TODAY'S MARKETS

Toronto Stocks

Toronto stock market shows a steady strength in the industrial, heavy metal and western oil issues gave the Toronto stock market a steady upward advance in today's operations.

By James Richardson & Sons

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Alcan	130.00	130.00	129.00	129.00
Bank of Montreal	40.00	40.00	39.00	39.00
Bank of Toronto	38.00	38.00	37.00	37.00
Canadian Pacific	110.00	110.00	109.00	109.00
Canadian National	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00
Chrysler	30.00	30.00	29.00	29.00
General Motors	40.00	40.00	39.00	39.00
International Harvester	20.00	20.00	19.00	19.00
Rockwell	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
Studebaker	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.00
Windsor	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00
Worthington	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00
Yukon	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00
Alcan	130.00	130.00	129.00	129.00
Bank of Montreal	40.00	40.00	39.00	39.00
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Rockwell	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
Studebaker	15.00	15.00	14.00	14.00
Windsor	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00
Worthington	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00
Yukon	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00

New Invasion Glider Capable Of Carrying 15

With rumors of an Allied invasion of Europe heard everywhere, the U. S. Army Air Forces give them momentum by releasing for the first time photographs of the new CG-4A Commando invasion glider. Similar but far superior to craft used by the Nazis to invade Crete, the new gliders can transport 15 fully equipped soldiers.

Range in Grain Prices

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS
By James Richardson & Sons

Grain	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT—				
Oct.	60.00	60.00	59.00	59.00
Nov.	58.00	58.00	57.00	57.00
Dec.	56.00	56.00	55.00	55.00
Jan.	54.00	54.00	53.00	53.00
Feb.	52.00	52.00	51.00	51.00
Mar.	50.00	50.00	49.00	49.00
Apr.	48.00	48.00	47.00	47.00
May	46.00	46.00	45.00	45.00
June	44.00	44.00	43.00	43.00
July	42.00	42.00	41.00	41.00
Aug.	40.00	40.00	39.00	39.00

Corn Futures Hit New Lows

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—(AP)—All corn futures dropped to new lows for the season today, settling under one cent.

Grain	Open	High	Low	Close
WHEAT—				
Oct.	60.00	60.00	59.00	59.00
Nov.	58.00	58.00	57.00	57.00
Dec.	56.00	56.00	55.00	55.00
Jan.	54.00	54.00	53.00	53.00
Feb.	52.00	52.00	51.00	51.00
Mar.	50.00	50.00	49.00	49.00
Apr.	48.00	48.00	47.00	47.00
May	46.00	46.00	45.00	45.00
June	44.00	44.00	43.00	43.00
July	42.00	42.00	41.00	41.00
Aug.	40.00	40.00	39.00	39.00

Large Increase For production

Butter production for the first seven months of this year totaled 1,070,775 pounds, an increase of 14 per cent over total production for the same period in 1941.

For July production was 155,518 pounds, an increase of 7.9 per cent as against 144,202 for July, 1941.

Factory cheese production was also substantially higher for the first seven months of this year, totaling 2,585,231 pounds, an increase of 32.7 per cent for 1942 July production was 406,255 pounds, an increase of 38 per cent as against 294,789 for July, 1941.

Early Winter is Promised Over Chill Europe

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 18.—(AP)—Signs of an unusually early winter have been reported from central and northern Europe.

Members of the press expressed surprise that the weather was so cold in the middle of August.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING SPECIALS.

On Sale Until 1 O'clock PERSONAL SHOPPING ONLY

WOODWARD THE BEST FOR LESS

STORE HOURS: 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.—TELEPHONE 22181

HOSIERY

CHILDREN'S MERCEDES COTTON ANKLE SOCK—Pair of white, black, red, yellow, blue, green, pink, and purple. Size 4 to 6. 15c

Full fashioned fine quality Lisle Hosiery—Smart, new, perfect. Size 4 to 6. 79c

MEN'S SHOES

Men's and Youth Men's Black or Brown Brogue. All these shoes have a full leather sole. The extra comfortable. They are made in the U.S.A. 22c

WHITE SHOES Reduced For Fall Day Shopping For Mother and Daughter

White Brogue. The Oxford. The Derby. The Loafer. The Slipper. The Moccasin. The Loafer. The Slipper. The Moccasin. The Loafer. The Slipper. The Moccasin. 1.00

MILLINERY

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Stocks

At New York: Push steady. At Montreal: Prices steady. At Toronto: Fair strength.

At Winnipeg: Unchanged, closing at 11 1/2 (Sept.).

At Chicago: No 15, lower, closing at 11 1/2 (Sept.).

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MARKET MOVEMENTS

AUGUST 18, 1942.

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At Winnipeg: Unchanged, closing at 11 1/2 (Sept.).

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Winnipeg Trade Is Featureless

WINNIPEG, Aug. 18.—(CP)—Trading in Winnipeg was featureless today, with most of the day's business being done in the grain market.

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U.S. Bombers Hit At Tobruk

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-By Jack Kelly

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Valke
1886

The War Today

By JOHN COLLINGWOOD READE

Next 80 Days To Be Gravest For Us In All Our History

CAPTAIN OLIVER LITTLE, the British minister of production, put the whole matter in a nutshell when he said the other day that the next eighty days will prove the gravest in our history.

The Germans are making a "do or die" effort to force the issue with the British in the Eastern Mediterranean. Can they force a passage through the Caucasus and obtain control of the Black Sea within the next two and a half months? That is a question on the answer to which a great deal depends.

If they capture Novorossiisk and Tsipaie, the Russian fleet will be forced to operate from Batumi. If the enemy can drive through to Batumi, the fleet will have no choice but to scuttle itself or surrender to the Turks for internment.

With the Russian Black Sea fleet out of the way, and the Caucasus occupied by German forces holding merely a defensive line, the enemy will have solved the problem of fall and winter transport into the Middle East. He will simply use the Black Sea and the Danube.

If he should prove unable to remove the Russian Black Sea fleet from action by penetrating the Caucasus Mountains or if he fails to capture Stalingrad and close the corridor between the Don and the Volga before the autumn rains come, his project may be foiled.

He cannot put warships of any size into the Black Sea, because he cannot operate transports in the Black Sea so long as Russian submarines, torpedo boats, destroyers and battleships are able to operate in these waters.

STALLED FOR TIME BEING
In the fall and winter, the

problem of transporting large forces in the Northern Caucasus is aggravated by the weather. Although once the Russian left flank is driven to a simpler and more usable route over land will be opened up through the Crimea, across the Kerch Straits and over the Taman Peninsula.

It is safe to say that German progress down the Caucasus has been much slower than the enemy had planned. And one can gather from the tone of his dispatches that he is thoroughly exasperated by the stubbornness of the Russian resistance before Stalingrad.

The enemy was looking forward to another summer campaign like the Balkan campaign of last year.

MUCH SLOWER
On April 6, 1941, Germany attacked Yugoslavia and Greece, and by June 1 the Allies had abandoned Crete. In fifty-five days the whole campaign was over. Three weeks later Germany attacked Russia and by the middle of autumn had overrun the Ukraine. Laid siege to Leningrad and was standing at the gates of Moscow.

By contrast, this year's operations do not appear so spectacular. The German offensive in their offensive in the Kharkov sector on June 21. Now, fifty-four days later, they are still frustrated at the Don Elbow, which is the key to undisputed possession of the Caucasus, and stalled west of El Alamein at the gates of Alexandria.

If they cannot break the Russian hold of Stalingrad in the next eighty days, their main attack forces will be tired down, and they will have to look to their defenses in the north central sector where the Russians are steadily increasing the pressure of their counter-offensive.

AIR POWER GROWS
British and American aircraft are reported from Spain to be arriving at Gibraltar in a steady stream, refueling and proceeding eastward.

It is not certain whether these aircraft are long-range pursuit ships leaving at stated intervals, circling over the convoy to engage enemy aircraft, submarines and torpedo boats then proceeding to Malta, or whether they are big bombers flying the length of the Mediterranean under cover of darkness, to swell the growing numbers of powerful long-range aircraft established in the Middle East.

Already Allied air strength in the Middle East has reached the point where the path of the German approach, either through the Caucasus, across the Black Sea, or from the Aegean round the south coast of Turkey, can be bombed in.

cessantly by powerful land-based aircraft.

In Western Europe the R.A.F. offensive is beginning to show military results. Unable to contemplate the further wholesale destruction of German industrial centres, the enemy has transferred a large number of fighters to the Eastern front. On the other hand, American fighter aircraft have now completed their first operations. The headquarters of the United States European command has reported that American fighter squadrons carried out thirty-one operations in the forty-eight hours ending Thursday night. American bomber squadrons will probably take part in air operations over Western Germany next week, weather permitting.

TEMPO STEPPED UP
Thus it can be seen that the tempo of the fighting in all sectors of the western theatre of war will be greatly intensified in the coming weeks, and that the blows will not all be struck by one side.

Allied air and naval strength, substantially reinforced, will lighten the blockade against Rome's North African armies, and smash continually at his long supply line. The Eighth Army, with the help of newly arrived American tank forces and Polish troops, will strike as soon as the air attack has sufficiently softened the enemy's resistance.

The air offensive in western Europe will be stepped up in the hope of paralyzing German war industries, and disrupting Nazi transportation systems.

In the meantime the enemy will be trying desperately to crush the Russian resistance at Stalingrad in the hope of closing the last remaining gap into the Caucasus, and separating the Russian armies of the south and centre.

It is probable that Allied air strength based in Syria and Iraq will be brought to the aid of the Russians as the fighting works down into the Caucasus mountains, while the Russians themselves will seek to exploit German preoccupation with operations in the south to develop their offensives in the northern and north central sectors.

United States forces are expanding the scope of their operations in the Solomon Islands. The United States marines established on Tulagi, Florida and Guadalcanal, islands have been reinforced, and it is believed that landings have been made on a fourth island.

It is not possible to comment with any assurance about the trend of the fighting for lack of adequate information. The general tenor of reports emanating from Australia suggest that progress is being made, and that the Japanese grip on Tulagi is slowly being broken.



The Russian situation is illustrated on the map of the southern sectors. The heavy black line is the battle-front. The arrows indicate the direction of the principal German attacks. Advanced tank forces are trying to break over the Caucasus mountains to Sukhumi. They are having some success. It is important that they shall be stopped. If local Russian defenders have not been overwhelmed, that should be possible. The Caucasus mountains are a difficult military barrier. The enemy still claims that the Russians are pulling their troops out from Novorossiisk and Tsipaie. The Russians are more than holding their own south of Stalingrad and doing fairly well west and north-west of that vital city. In the north, at Voronezh and Rzhev, they are making local attacks.

Envoy Of F.D.R.



Maj.-Gen. Follett Bradley, former commander of the First U.S. Air Force, arrived in Moscow on a special mission to intensify American aid to Russia. Bringing a letter from President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin, the general flew to Moscow in a U.S. B-24 bomber which he piloted himself. His trip by air from Washington took ten days.



Ask and you shall receive. . . It may not always work but it did for Elsie Papajohn, 22, above, of New York, whose one great hope in life was to launch a ship some day. She wrote to President Roosevelt about it and was promptly named sponsor of the YMS 185, a new Navy minesweeper. She's shown taking a practice sailing with a bottle.

Airmen Rescued



Exhausted, Pvt. Morris Pennington, one of 10 men aboard B-24 bomber forced down in Caribbean jungle, sleeps on rubber life raft during eight-day journey through trackless wilds. River boat making run once a month, finally rescued party.

OUR PACIFIC ALLIES

CHINA UNITED NATIONS

A member of the W.R.N.S., serving at a naval station in north Britain, is shown preparing to go up for a flight to test radio equipment under actual service conditions. The "Wrens" serve as radio mechanics and install equipment in the planes.

Training Aid



The "parachute jump," in which 1,000,000 persons witnessed the thrill of parachute jumping at the New York World's Fair, is now part of the equipment used to turn out paratroopers at Port Benning, Ga. Picked Canadian troops will train side by side with U.S. soldiers.

AMONG the 25 United Nations China is the first to be invaded by an Axis aggressor and the first to put up a successful fight against the enemy. More than ten years ago Japan invaded occupied China's northeastern provinces of Manchuria. Exactly five years ago this month the Japanese armies began their series of brutal assaults all over China and were met with the unprecedented armed resistance of a united people which today has broadened into the world-wide struggle for freedom.

The 450,000,000 Chinese who live on 4,000,000 square miles of territory, represent one of the largest and most powerful of the United Nations. Recognizing from the very beginning the long-term and world-wide character of the war, they have, under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek made "Resistance and Reconstruction" their twin objectives. During the five years of war China has not forgotten to build for peace. More exciting than news from the fighting fronts have been reports of colleges and factories being picked up and transplanted into Free China, of railroads built and highways blazed, of hand industry cooperatives springing up in numerous provinces, and of war orphans being cared for and trained to become useful citizens. These and other events are the result of China's conviction that she is fighting not only for the world that is but for a new and better world.

This waterfront scene is typical of the barge traffic on China's great rivers. China is rich in many raw materials the U. S. needs, but Japanese blockade must be lifted before they can get here.



